



Resume of Efraim Pellot
Born: Moca, Puerto Rico 3/7/43
Marital Status: Married (Evelyn)
Health: Excellent
Address: 73 3rd St.,
Newark, N.J. 07107
Phone:

Academic Training

Scholarship Fellow in Puerto Rico, 1961 to 1970 M.S. with major in Social Sciences, and English, and minor in Education and Spanish

Latin American University, M.S. in Social Work 1975
Major Field is Professional Studies.

Certifications

Certified Social Worker, State of Michigan, 1977

Permanent Teacher Certification, State of New Jersey
Certification in Spanish
Certification in English
Certification in Social Studies

Latino Universal Chaplains Association of Puerto Rico
Ordained Chaplain, PP. 1978

Candidate to the Master Degree at COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
It will be finished in Spring 1982

Notary Public for the County of Kent, 1977

Secretario general de la mesa directiva de la corporación LAFED,
Latin American for Social and Economic Development en Spanish.

Esta agencia crece e dirige un número amplio de programas sociales
y funciona con un presupuesto de casi dos millones de dólares.

Historic Corktown Concrete Working Group

I have been involved as a public relations officer. It is a project which has won its birth and approval as the city of Detroit where historic and new dwelling units will be built and moved for advancement of our community.

Member of the Board of the National Puerto Rican Coalition
Fishagen Chapter

It has headquarters in Washington, D.C. Its purpose is to work for the educational, educational, social and political advancement of the Puerto Rican people in the United States.

Member of the United State Civil Air Patrol Transportation
Officer, second Lieutenant

August 1976 to Jan. 1977 Member of the Board of the Latin
American Council for Western Michigan.

As treasurer I was responsible for supervising all funds and financial affairs of the corporation, making sure these were properly used and distributed.

Congress

1. The first of the two main branches of the government is the executive branch, which is headed by the President. The President is elected by the people for a four-year term and has the power to veto legislation passed by Congress. The executive branch also includes the Vice President and the various departments of the government, such as the State, Defense, and Education.

2. The second main branch of the government is the legislative branch, which is composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House is made up of members from each state, with the number of representatives determined by the state's population. The Senate is made up of two members from each state, who are elected for six-year terms. The legislative branch has the power to pass laws, approve or reject the President's appointments and vetoes, and declare war.

3. The third main branch of the government is the judicial branch, which is headed by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is made up of nine justices, who are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The judicial branch has the power to interpret the laws of the country and to decide whether or not they are constitutional. The lower courts of the federal system also fall under the judicial branch.

4. The system of checks and balances is designed to ensure that no one branch of the government becomes too powerful. For example, the President can veto legislation, but Congress can override a veto with a two-thirds majority. The Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional, but Congress can change the Court's composition by adding or removing justices.

5. The process of electing the President and members of Congress is a complex one. The President is elected by the Electoral College, which is made up of electors from each state. Members of Congress are elected by the people in their respective districts. The process of passing a law involves the President, Congress, and the courts, all of which have a role to play in the process.

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